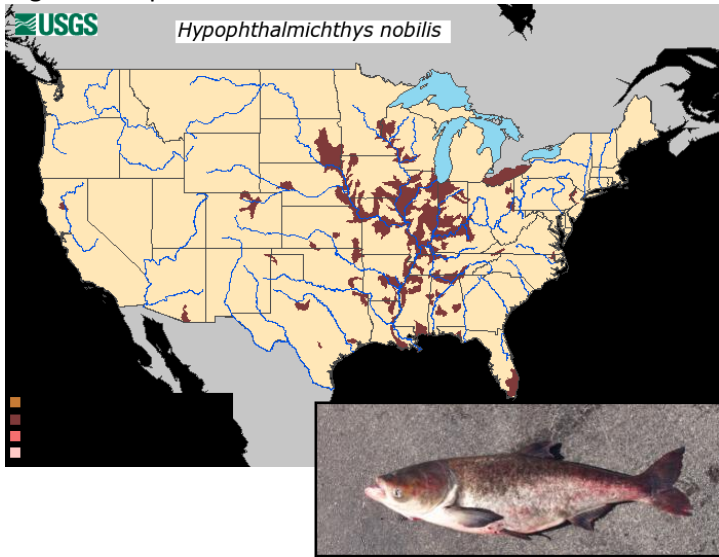
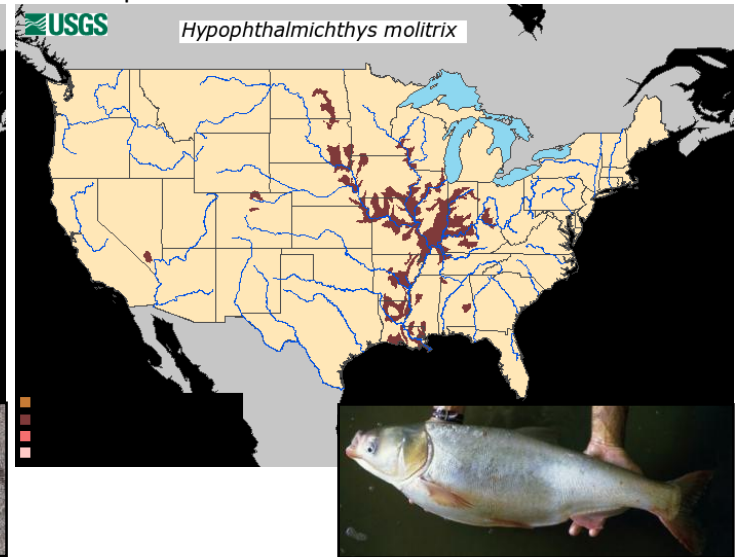


Asian Carp

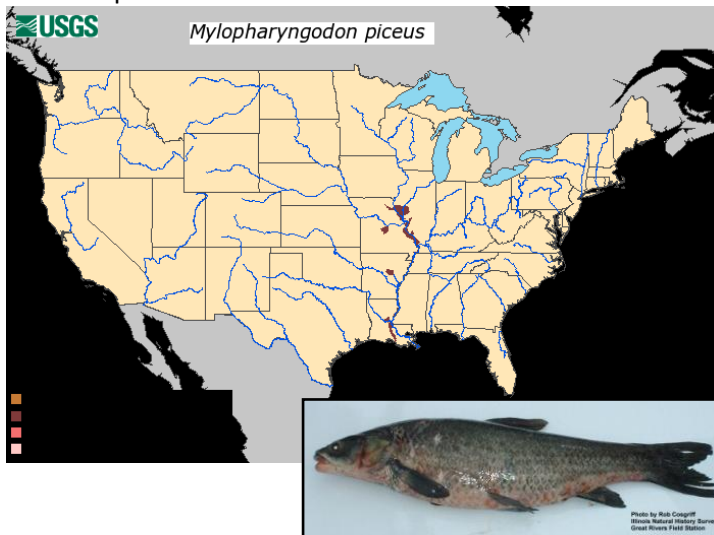
Bighead Carp



Silver Carp



Black Carp



All members of the genus *Hypophthalmichthys* which include Bighead carp and Silver carp, and Black carp from the genus *Mylopharyngodon*, are considered aquatic invasive species by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. Bighead carp are native to China and were introduced into the U.S. in 1970. They now occur in at least 24 states and are naturally reproducing. Silver carp are native to Southeast Asia and east Russia and were intentionally introduced into the United States in 1973. The species now occurs in at least 18 states and is naturally reproducing. Both the Silver and the Bighead carp may deplete zooplankton populations and therefore compete with native

fishes. Black carp are native to Asia and east Russia and were unintentionally introduced in the early 1970s as a stowaway with intentionally introduced grass carp. Black carp now occur in at least 5 states. Black carp may reduce populations of native mussels and snails through predation and negatively affect the aquatic ecosystem. None of these species are currently found in Wyoming.

Asian Carp have often been intentionally introduced in an attempt to improve water quality, increase fish production in culture ponds, as biological control and as food fish. They can spread through accidental introductions either as fish or fish eggs and through water currents. If you are using Asian carp infested waters in another state, please remember to:

- ✓ **DRAIN** all water from your gear and equipment. This includes all types of watercraft, waders, boots, clothing, buckets – anything that comes into contact with the water.
- ✓ **CLEAN** all equipment and gear of plants, mud and debris. *Never move a plant or animal from one location to another.*
- ✓ **DRY** everything thoroughly. In Wyoming we recommend drying for 5 days in the summer, 18 days in the spring or fall, or 3 days at freezing temperatures.